FOUR THOUSAND AT ACTON

The Sunday Camp-Meeting Services Drew Large Crowds from the City.

Rev. J. W. Turner, of Louisville, Preaches in the Morning at Acton-The Events at Bethany Park.

A BIG DAY AT ACTON.

The Services Unusually Well Attended-Music a Feature.

Acton Park presented a very busy appearance yesterday morning before any of the visitors arrived. All of the cottages had been well filled through Saturday night, and almost every room in the hotel was occupied. By 8 o'clock vehicles began to arrive at the gates, and before the morning service began the woods were full of horses carriages. The morning love feast, under the leadership of Professor Hudson, was very largely attended. After singing one of the old songs of Dr. Hunter's composition, Mr. Hudson told the audience of a recent meeting he had enjoyed with the widow of that grand old Christian singer. She is now eighty-four years old, and she rejoiced to hear that the songs her husband had written long ago were still doing good. After a large number had taken part in the service, the leader asked all who had been Christians for more than fifty years to rise. Fifteen responded to this appeal. At the call of forty years twenty-five more arose, and fully a hundred had been Christians for a

quarter of a century. in the interval between this and the preaching service, Professor Hudson ralhed the singers into his choir until fully fifty sat behind the organ to assist him in the music. Rev. L. N. Jones, of Charleston, led in the opening prayer. Rev. J. W. Turner, of Louisville, then preached a most sloquent sermon from the text, "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt conthe servants of the Lord, and their Tighteonsness is of me, saith the Lord," This chapter, said the preacher, is a propheey. God gave Isaiah a prophetic eye to see the church marching on to its completeness through trials and persecutions. The world in not as dark now as it was in the days of the prophet. The glory of the church is brighter than the night of sin is dark. God is the founder of the church on earth. Human invention never produced it; it is too pure. Nor did angelie agency; it is too condescending in its love. Nor did a crafty priesthood, nor philosophy. It reflects the inspiration of the throne. Hence there are no ruins from which you can read the epitaph of Christianity. God in Christ built this structure on eternal truth; all that is brightest, and best, and purest centers around Christ. The church has no respect for nationality or color. Its precepts are suited to all men. The effects of Christ's coming were not circumscribed, but were glad tidings to all people. For eternal life cannot be monopolized, and the cry will soon arise from every rank and tribe. The whole auditorium had been crowded during the service, but not a person was

the audience joined in "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" until the groves rang with accimmation. During the noon hour the groves presented a very animated appearance. Dinner groups were scattered every where and watermelons were carried about by the score. At the hotel the scene was even busier. The tables were filled several times and the lunch counter was as busy

seen to stir. As the speaker's words died

away. Professor Hudson sang "Fear Not,

Little Flock." Then, as a closing hymn,

as eight men could serve it. Professor Hudson, soon after dinner, began the training of his choir in a song service, and the auditorium was rapidly filled until not a seat was left. Besides the many beautiful choruses, Professor Hudson and his daughter treated the audience to some special musical numbers. At 30'clock Rev. t. W. Tinsley preached to the large audience, while the square around the pavilion was filled with a crowd who could get no nearer the speaker. He took Philipplans, ii, 9, as his text. His theme was the | men from a corporation that we allow, or exaltation of Christ.

As night fell on the camp a large number of the crowd lett the grounds, but enough were left to well till the room for the evening service. Dr. Rawlins again preached on the "Earliest and Latest Religion," from Hebrews ii, 5. After a brief sermon Prof. Hudson took charge of the meeting, and railied the andience around the altar for a closing prayer and consecration service. Many were gathered to the front.

In all respects the second Sunday of this year proved to be a success in every way. Four thousand people were on the ground in spite of the heat and dust. Next Sunday there is a promise of several trains to be run to the camp, and as the programme to of the best, it will prove one of the large days in Acton's history if a good rain should | street trains, and take the chances of being come to this section during the week. Today, at 2.50 o'clock, Prof. Hudson will head a social meeting, and in the evening Kev. Lewellyn will preach.

LARGE CROWDS AT BETHANY. The Second Sunday Marked by No Unusual

Events at This Camp Ground. Bethany's second Sunday was marked by no unusual events. The day was a quiet one, the large crowd visiting the park being an unusually orderly one. The tabernace was well filled all day long, and the audience listened with interest to the two sadresses of the day. At 9:30 o'clock Sanday school was held in the tabernacle, with Mr. Legg superintendent. There was a large attendance, and an enthusiastic hour was spent, the singing being led by Prof. Brown, of Kokomo. Church services were held at 11:30 o'clock. Mr. H. L. Willets, of Dayton, O., was the speaker of the morning. He read from the fourth chapter of Ephesians and B. M. Blount led the congregation in prayer.

Mr. Willets took the text for his sermon from Romans xiii, 12: "The night is far spent, the day is at hand." Mr. Willets is a thoughtful and earnest writer and an eloquent speaker. He said in part: We study the same things and see the same things as our fathers studied and saw in years gone past, but the conclusions at which we arrive are very differ-We are not satisfied to oit at the feet of the ancients sions, but at the feet of the men of the present day also. There are, however, shose who are still conservative, believe that the past holds all, the future nothing. They become like Lot's wife, a pillar of

The speaker referred to the congress of religions to be held in Chicago a few weeks and prophesied that much good will be effected, ligion which takes the human soul and holds it is that religion which moves on with the times. The ultimate religion will be that upon which we all agree, and the phases may be read in the signs of the times. The church of the future will hold up Christ Jesus alone. It will make its teaching practical by going into the world and doing good as Christ did good.

At 2 o'clock W. D. Owen had been expected to lecture. Owing to his absence. Mr. R. B. F. Treat delivered the Sunday afteracon talk. Mr. Treat took for his theme "-atanic Opposition to Christianity." He said that just as people have a faraway conception of Christ, so they have a faraway conception of Satan. Satan's opposition to religion works through different | Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

channels. Fortunately, opposition to s cause never destroys it. Satan tried it first, through the corruption of the church; second, through opposing religion; third, through colleges and institutions of searches, and lifth, through sarcasm and ridicule, which constitutes the present age. At 3:30 o'clock communion services were observed, Mr. Wagoner and Mr. Atwater officiating, and the friends then gathered in the rooms of the C. W. B. M cottage for a short prayer meeting. In the evening a grand Christian Endeavor and praise meeting was participated in by many. The lecture this morning will be delivered by Mr. Willets instead of by Mr. Franklin, of Bedford. To-day and to-morrow will be taken up with State Sunday school work.

ELECTRIC STREET-CAR MOTORS.

"Mechanic" Again Argnes that They Should Be Operated by Competent Men Only.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I was not surprised to find in the Journal an ably written editorial opposed to the main points taken in my letter in regard to the causes of so many accidents to human life and limb that have come to us of late incident to the system of rapid transit that has so recently been introduced in the city. But the fact remains that the great majority of such accidents come from gross ignorance of the forces with which uneducated and incompetent men are intrusted. While the editor "does not believe that the services of a skilled electrical engineer are essential to the operating of a street-car motor successfully and safely," he does admit that an "engineer of a locomotive operated by steam power becomes acquainted with the workings of the great engine through a long course of apprenticeship as hreman." That is the very point taken in the article against the employment of the class of men now in charge of our rapid transit system. They have not served a long apprenticeship in the study of the law of mechanics while the engineer has. was not treating on the scientific collegiate educational phase of the subject, but was insisting, and do yet, upon the qualifica- low the average number of men employed tion of men placed in charge of "great during the last few years. As stated above, death-dealing engines thundering through our streets with men at the lever who know nothing about momentum, speed or resistance." They are simply incompetent. and it is at once criminal to employ them. The writer witnessed a "freak" of a pair of them-a motorman and a collector, experimenting on "how fast they could run" and how "slick they could stop," on a certain terminal of one of the electric lines, less than three months ago, with this result: The motor got away from them, didn't stop at the terminal, nor at the turn-table, nor at the paved gutter, nor until it had expended its momentum on the paved sidewalk. Fortunately, there were no men, women or children there at that time to pay the penalty, and a couple of blanched faces and trembling limbs were an "educator" to those two young men that they were simply two fools, and were, before the accident, absolutely incompetent to "monkey" with any such a piece of mechanism. They were being qualified but an hour before, and fresh from the mule care (for they had only been motorman and conductor a few days) they thought (and so do thousands of comparatively smart people) they were entirely competent. I say no, and they ought both to have been arrested and punished for criminal negligence as a result of gross ignorance. The motor was worked back and the matter hushed up. Without wanting to be prophetic, or

at all "smart," I will venture to notify the city papers to get ready to chronicle an "accident" at the viaduct, for the same mad freaks are being practiced there now; men just as incompetent and knowing just as little about the force of one of their trains as the two alluded to, are every running hour in the day practicing this same dare-devil assumed knowledge of what they know about "runin' de mote." Because ignorant men run stationary engines, thrashing engines and sometimes river boat engines, white occasionally an incompetent gets a road locomotive, there are the debris of millions of dollars, as well as the sacritice of human life all along the wake of their school of education; and it will not do to take the ground or to defend the position that we ought not to demand eafeguard of qualified motorgrant a franchise, to give us rapid transit. A pilot in an Eastern harbor has to carry his license. Why? So much at stake both of life and property. A doctor has to produce his diploma, and so on thorough all the ramifications of insuring safety to the fullest extent of law-such as we have! But by what law could you exact the placing of the crew in charge of one of our electric trains, men that are equally as competent as those of our hest railway trains? It is not expected to eliminate danger, and I never wrote a line with any such notion as entirely obviating accident, but I did protest, and do yet, against hiring a cheap lot of men by any corporation that are absolutely unqualified to take charge of our being killed, without making somebody amenable to law. It is not the school of education that I "stickle on" to qualify these men with whom we "rub noses" every day as they haul us through our streets, nor have I any fight with the men themselves, but when I stand and note a motorman who really don't know how he can stop, when he ought to, how he can start, when he ought to do so (unless his motor happens to be "O. K."); where he would "go to," with all his trusting train load if he should "jump the track," then I say, we have a right to demand protection at the hands of the city-authorities, as allowing a state of affairs that must be redressed and it all can be done by requiring the corporation now occupying the streets to quit the pernicious practice of taking a ne s man from any part of their employ, or otherwise engaging him, and by simply running him over the lines of road until he knows the "stops" and "schedule," intrust him with the management of an electric motor. Such a man is not fit and ought not to be allowed to run such car until he appears before some board of public safety and shows cause why he should be thus permitted to handle these trains.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5. MECHANIC. The Court Record. SUPERIOR COURT.

New Suits Filed. Bank of Commerce and William Bosson vs. William Scott et al.; note. Room 8. John M. Tomlinson vs. Fletcher M. Mitchell et al.; to forclose lien. Room 2. Mary M. Farrell vs. Thomas F. Farrell; divorce. Room 8.

James H. Johnston vs. William Wachstetter et al.; to foreclose lien. Room 1. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Ras been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens

the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhoes, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. FAMILIES visiting New York will find the Mad ison Avenue H tel. 58th street and Madison avenue, a most delightful home. Now under the management of Mr. H. M. Clark, formerly of the Murray Hill and Hoffman House. Single

SULPHUR's the thing to banish eruptions, com, plexional blemishes, sores, gont and rheumatism This great remedial agent is effectually and inexpensively embodied in Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which is just as beneficial as costly sulphur baths. sold by druggists

rooms and en suite at moderate terms. Reference, by permission, Louis Reibold, of the Bates

nrpairt'e

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia; No Aium. Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard. THE SITUATION TONES UP

learning; fourth, through scientific re- Outlook for the Indianapolis Industries Shows Some Improvement.

> Nordyke & Marmon Report a Better Market-Flour Mills Running Night and Day-Packing House Untlook.

During the past week Nordyke & Marmon Company have secured orders for complete milling plants from Urbana, Mo., fifty barrels capacity, Tuscumbia, Mo., seventyfive barrels capacity, Rockville, Ind., 100 barrels capacity, and Poseyville, Ind., fifty barrels capacity; a corn milling plant at Froelich, Ia., grain elevators at Willoughby, O., and Vallonia, Ind. These contracts aggregate over \$35,000, and are all on a eash basis. They are taking no business now except for prompt cash payment, or practically so. They report the tendency much improved, and those parties who had intended building mills, but were frightened off in the early summer, are recovering from their temporary scare and preparing to carry out their original intentions. With the orders now on hand and the business in sight they anticipate no further reduction in their force, which has not been reduced to exceed per cent. from the highwater mark of last year, when many hands were given temporary employment in order to rush through several large jobs. among which, besides an unprecedented number of flour mills, were a number of large corn and rice mills, including some of the largest in the country. So it will be seen that this reduction of about 30 per cent. in the number of their employes at this time does not represent a proportionate reduction of their normal force, which, in fact, is now but a very small per cent. bethe business on hand and in sight is sufficient to keep the present employes basy without even any reduction in hours. Emil Werner, one of the foremost millers of the Argentine Republic, whose mill was

overhauled and increased in capacity last year from seventy-five to 250 barrels by Nordyke & Marmon Company, visited the firm last week en route home from the world's fair, and, in addition to contracting for a still further increase to 400 barrels of flour per day, he placed an order for the complete equipment of a modern plant of 1,000 bushels daily capacity for the production of high grade corn goods. He was especially well pleased with the new corn mill now nearly completed by the firm at Milwankee. This mill, by the way, is the largest of the kind in America.

Shipping Electric Machines. The Commercial Electric Company, notwithstanding the exceedingly dull times. has received a number of orders during the last month. Among these are a twenty K. W. machine for William A. Schaeftel. New York, and two thirty K. W. machines for the Union-square Theater, New York. The company is especially pleased with the order for the two machines for the Union-square Theater, as this order was secured in the face of strong competition. and illustrates the high reputation which the Commercial machines have acquired during the few months they have been on the market. The company ascribes much of this reputation and their unasual success to their all forged iron field magnet construction, which seems to have met the approval of users and the trade wherever

Murphy, Hibben & Co,'s New Quarters, Murphy, Hibben & Co. to-day commence moving goods into the new part of their establishment, which gives them two-andone-fourth acres of floor room. The new part is handsomely finished in white, with a steel ceiling. Connecting the rooms of the two buildings are twenty-seven arches. there being four floors. In the buildings there are two freight elevators and one passenger elevator, which will be appreciated by merchants who have occasion to go over the building.

the machines have been introduced.

Enough Work for Their Force. President Hooper, of the Sinker-Davis works, states that while not crowded with orders they have enough to do to keep them at work with the usual number of men, 135. Last week the company shipped engines and boilers to St. Louis and to Franklin, Ind., and they have several orders for sawmills. The greatest trouble the company experiences is in cashing the best of paper given in payment for goods shipped.

The Output of Flour.

The flouring mills are pushing business. The Acme Milling Company is running both of its mills, turning out 2,300 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. The Hoosier mill, George Evans proprietor, is turning out 1,000 barrels per day, and the Areade, Champion and other small mills 1,200 barrels a day, making the total daily output of the Indianapolis mills 4,500 bar-

New Block on Fort Wayne Avenue. A. Bruner is completing a very substantial three-story block, fronting on Fort Wayne avenue, and running back to St. Joseph street. The lower floor is to be occupied by the Diamond Laundry and the upper floors for the manufacture of light machinery. The building is equipped with ample steam power and all modern improvements for works of that character.

Packing House Outlook.

The Indianapolis packing houses have killed, since the summer killing season set in, March 1, 158,000 bogs, against 256,000 for the corresponding five months of 1892. But two houses are now in operation, killing about 2,300 hogs a day. Of the receipts of bogs at the indianapolis stock yards, fully as many have been shipped East as have been slaughtered here.

Constructing Garbage Wagons.

The Enterprise boiler works are quite busy. Part of the work on band is the building of a large number of steeltanks for the garbage company, having thus far turned out fifteen. The works are also constructing an immense water tank. to be used at the Denison House, and another for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Bieycle Business Brightening. Business is brightening up somewhat with the bicycle companies. The Central Cycle Company is employing forty-five men and is kept fairly busy with orders. This is about half its usual force. The Indiana Bioycle Company has resumed operations, but works but three days of the

Building Railroad Cars. The Indianapolis Car und Foundry Com-

cars for the Pennsylvania Company and two hundred for the Western Maryland. Standard Oil Works Resume, The Standard oil works heading and stave factory has resumed operations.

pany is running along quite smoothly, em-

ploying about three hundred men. The

company is now building two hundred box

working fifty men, and would have more employed had they not experienced of late some trouble in getting timber in the

Parry Company Increasing. The Parry Manufacturing Company this porning adds another one hundred men to its force, bringing the number employed at the establishment up to four hundred, about one-half its full complement of men.

Belt Road Business Increases, In the month of July the Belt road engipes handled on the switches of manufacturers, located on the Belt road, 2,846 cars, an increase of three hundred or more cars over June.

Bolt Works Repairs. The Indianapolis bolt and machine works have the building which was partial-

ly destroyed by tire repaired, and in the repairing the shops were enlarged, giving the establishment 20 per cent. more room. The pay rolls show ninety-five men employed, and Olaf Olsen, proprietor, says that he has plenty of orders to keep him busy for several weeks.

Indianapolis Chair Company on Full Time. The Indianapolis Chair Company has in the last few days received several large orders and has commenced running full time, with about 400 men on the pay rolls.

THE DE PAUW QUARREL

Miss Nelson Takes Exceptions to Some of the Statements Made by the Faculty.

to the Editor of the Indianapolla Journal: An article written by the faculty of De Panw University, which appeared in the Journal of July 28, contains maccuracies which it might be well to correct. The faculty aver that it has been deemed a satisfactory reason for their silence that we have already suffered sufficiently by our own acknowledgment of that one awful crime with which we are charged, and they have not wished to add to our trouble. I would like to suggest that other and probably more valid reasons for complete and unbroken silence on their part might have been adduced by them.

I take pleasure in inviting the faculty of De Pauw to publish any fact or number of facts concerning any of my college career which they may please to go to the trouble

of looking up. They say in their article that I have claimed that Prof. Longden was exceptionally exacting in his demands upon me, and have given this statement as a reason for others which they make. This is not only incorrect, but shows a lack of understanding of the relation which one student, in & class of twenty, bears to the professor in charge. In class work there is a minimum amount of work to be done, and which must be done by all students alike. In matter of fact, the statement which I in reality made, and from which this gauzy fabric was spun, was to the effect that I was told, before going into my low the average number of men employed | final examination, that Prof. Longden intended to so examine my paper as to cause me to fail, and that, although he outwardly appeared to be a friend of mine, this was his intention, as it not only served a personal dislike, but favored several other members of the faculty, whom I knew cherished a similar affection for me and my success. It was simply a statement of rumor, afterward verified by fact. In this connection another fact may be

stated: At the beginning of the last col-

lege year, after Mr. O'Hair had been but a few days in Professor Longden's class, a member of the faculty came to Mr. O'Hair. unsolicited, and warned him of Professor Longden's dislike, and told him to be careful, as Longden would, in his opinion, prevent his graduation if possible. The faculty state that the assertion (which they lay unheralded at my door) concerning the Professor necessitates the statement on their part that I have "not only done unsatisfactory work under Professor Longden, but in modern languages I have either failed, or was conditioned, or did unsatifactory work under five other instructors besides Professor Longden." Here they have made another mistake, as the correct number is eight, instead of five, and Professor Longdon made the ninth. In one class alone, this last year, instructors were changed five times, and I being in this class-so favored or unfortunate as the case may have been-had the pleasure of knowing and reciting to them all, and under none of them did I fail to pass. In regard to the other instructors, at three difterent times I entered, beginning classes in modern languages-one of these being in German, the other two in French. After about one or two weeks' work, I. perhaps somewhat willfully, left these classes and took up work that was more agreeable, and as I considered, more beneficial. On being spoken to by Dr. Manning in regard to so leaving these classes, I very quietly and politely informed that professor that alone was concerned in the matter and felt capable of choosing my own work.

The faculty have said that they and not Professor Longden were responsible for the refusal of a second examination to Mr. O'Hair and myself. This is absolutely not true. This second examination was positively refused by Professor Longden before the faculty had any time to act in the matter, and the question was settled between the Professor and myself before the faculty were officially apprised of the facts connected with the difficulty. They may have, and evidently acquiesce in his decision, and would have undoubtedly followed his course if we had cared to give them an opportunity to wave their little red rag of authority. This, however, was not done, and whatever stand they took or whatever courageous and condemnatory action they felt called upon to execute was taken and executed after the two students had withdrawn from the institution and gone their way.

After Professor Longden's refusal to give me a second examination, which I was ready and willing to take, the matter was settled so far as I was concerned, and I sent word to Dr. John by note (as I was not able to see him personally) to this effect: I told him that I had stated to Protessor Longden the eironmstances which provoked the act in question, had asked the usual, ordinary, honest and fair consideration extended to students in my position. and had been absolutely denied it, and that, since justice had been refused, and as I was not a charity pupil, I had no more requets to make. I told him that I could not, nor would I, stoop to beg of any one that which was my due. I give a few short ex-

tracts from the letter: "I have understood that the faculty say they have been very lenient with me, and are circulating such a report. Many of the faculty have been and are friends of mine and of our family, but, as a body, do they not exaggerate their deeds of leniency? Since I have been in the College of Liberal Arts they have granted me just one petition of any consequence, and that was refused until I asked for personal explanation and satisfaction. One of your members has said that he has been treated by me with contempt. If he means, by that, complete indifference, he is right, but if he would have you infer that I have troubled myself, or gone out of my way to do anything against him, he is mistaken. For two years I worked indefatigably on one of the college papers, and, as acknowledged by every one, raised the standard of the publication, in my department, higher than it had ever been before, securing articles that others of the student body could not have secured, spending not only my time, but my personal means to make the publication a success. Last year I did the work of the Oratorical. Probably these and similar things have, with certain members, lost me favor. I have certainly received no credit on the university books for the work, as is customary in

other institutions.' Of Dr. John I simply asked a letter of honorable dismissal. This he referred to the faculty, and, as he afterward stated to me, they might have granted it had I commissioned him to tell them of my lowly contritition and sorrow for the terrible sin which I had committed. This evidence was lacking, and, in their pique, the faculty proceeded to actually vote upon my disgraceful expulsion, and finally, failing in that, attempted my suspension from an institution with which I had sirendy severed every connection, and from which I had refused to beg for graduation. These facts concerning the expulsion and suspension I have from the lips of one of the trustees, and they are supported by members of the

faculty present at the time. With respect to Mr. O'Hair and myself appearing before the board of trustees. I wish merely to say that we went to them, asking nothing save the opportunity of placing before that body a refutation of the multitude of falsehoods circulated, and to expose the contemptible actions of some members of the faculty. As stated before, we told not only the board of trustee, but, also, President John, that we would not accept our diplomas under any consideration, and only asked that the trustees, as men of influence, would assist us in correcting false statements and in curbing an attack upon us which had been cowardly and an injustice which had leaped beyond ali reason. E. JEAN NELSON.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 1.

Miss Nelson's letter inclosed a note from Mr. Frank O'Hair, in which he expresses the opinion that Miss Nelson has sufficiently covered the case, and that a reply from himself to the faculty's letter is not neces-

Miss V. V. Nicholas, of Louisville, is the guest of Miss Claire Shover.

STATE BANKS' CONDITION

What a Compilation of the Annual Reports of These Institutions Shows.

Eleven New State Banks Organized Within the Last Nine Months-A List of Those That Have Suspended During the Year.

A compilation has been made of the condition of the State banks in Indiana by G. U. Bingham, who has charge of that department in State Auditor Henderson's office. This compilation is from reports made up to July 15, and it shows that the banks are generally in good condition. The following are the figures:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts...... \$9,404,858.17

Overdrafts..... 121,278.44 126,457.75 United States bonds...... other stocks and bonds 498,745.63 Due from banks and bankers 1,395,540.64 Banking house and other real 300,431.99 146,050.74 89,352,43 Expense and taxes paid 14,100.41 remiums..... Cash on hand..... 1,602,335.74 Total\$13,699,151.94 LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in \$4,504,500.00 Surplus..... 134,913.91 Undivided profits..... Discount, interest and exchange 207.981.56 17,542.38 Deposits, demand..... 6,527,501.45 Deposits, time..... ,299,062,69

Certified checks.....

Due banks and bankers.....

Bills rediscounted.....

Bills payable..... Total.....\$13,699,151.94 There were eighty-six banks operating under the State law at the beginning of the fiscal year, which dates from Oct. 31, 1892, and since then banks have been organized at the following places: Monroe County Bank of Bloomington, Citizens' Bank of Clinton, Garrett Banking Company of Garrett, State Bank of Indiana of Indianapolis, Citizens' State Bank of Knox. Logansport State Bank of Logansport, Lowell State Bank of Lowell, Union Loan and Trust Company of Richmond, Parke Bank of Rockville, Veedersburg State Bank of Veedersburg, Williamsport State Bank of Williamsport. The Logansport Bank has not yet opened for business, but all the others are now in operation. Since May 1 the following banks bave

12,321.78 76,681.82

140,060.67

failed and are now in the hands of a receiver: Citizens' State Bank of Cherubuseo, Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Geneva, Farmers' Bank of Otterbein, Commercial Bank of Oxford, Commercial State Bank of Russiaville, Bank of Spiceland of Spiceland. The Clay County Bank of Clay City has gone into voluntary liquidation and is winding up its affairs. The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Fairmount sospended, and it is not known yet whether it will resume. A number of the banks that failed were Dwiggins' affairs. The Delaware County Bank of Muncie

went into voluntary liquidation in November last, and reorganized as a national bank. Since July 15, the date of last reports, the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Covington has suspended and the Citizens' State Bank at Knox has sold its business to a private bank at that place, leaving eightysix banks still operating under the State law.

FUNERAL OF SARAH T. BOLTON.

The Indiana Poetess to Be Laid at Rest at Crown Hill To-Day.

The services over the remains of the late Sarat T. Bolton, the Indiana postess, will be held at the grave at Crown Hill this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Bolton will be laid at rest beside her husband and daughter. The family lot is south of the English monument, and her numerous friends will gather there this afternoon to pay a last tribute of respect to this good weman, who was beloved by so many. Rev. Joseph Antony Milburn will conduct the services.

DEETER IS IMPROVING.

The Man Assaulted by Larry McKeon Will Perhaps Recover.

A. J. Dester, the man who was so fiercely assaulted by Larry McKeon in Smith's Market-street saloon Saturday night, is improving at the City Hospital. McKeon was detained at police headquarters Saturday night, but was liberated on bail yesterday morning when it became known that Deeter would recover. The prisoner gave bond in the sum of \$50, with the name of Fred Heier as surety.

Armin Recker's Fame Abread.

Armin Recker, a well-known Indianapolis masician, is winning fame and fortune in New York city by the use of his superior talent as a performer on the violoncello. He was recently presented a cane by the famous Damrosch as a token of the appreciation of his accomplishments by the latter. Mr. Recker is an bonored member of the New York Musical Society which, last week, tendered him a valuable diamond

A Bleomington-Street Fire. A boy and a box of matches caused the department a swift run to No. 25 Bloomington street at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The flames originated in a shed in the rear of the residence owned by W. H. Monday, but were subdued before they could comminnicate to other buildings. The loss

Not

As regards food adulteration, the grocer is in no wise responsible for the acts of the manufacturer. If people want goods at cheap figures they must expect quality to correspond.

> Flavoring Vanilla Lemon Orange

come a few cents higher than other extracts in the market, but they contain no poisonous or hurtful matter; their quality is the highest, their flavor the finest

A Perfect Cure

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SOCIETY MEETINGS. M ASONIC-REGULAR STATED MEETING of Center Lodge. No. 28 F. and A. Masons, this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock.
WILL E. ENGLISH, W. M. H. S. BEISSENHERZ, Secretary.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED - BOILER MAKERS - TEN OR twelve good riveters and caulkers; also, a competent assistant foreman, to lay off work. Apply JOHNO'BRIEN BOILER WORKS, St. Louis, Mo.

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